

## **REMARKS**

The information following Box 10 of the Office Action Summary Sheet fails to indicate the acceptance or objection by the Examiner to the drawings filed 15 September 2003. The Examiner is respectfully requested to advise Applicants if the filed drawings are accepted or objected to, and in the event the filed drawings are objected to, to inform applicants the reasoning for the objection.

Selected paragraphs on pages 2, 3, 4 and 6 are amended to correct grammatical errors and to update referenced patent applications or patents. Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment to the selected paragraphs on pages 2, 3, 4 and 6 do not add new subject matter and respectfully request admission thereof.

The Abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it exceeds 150 words and contains extraneous words. Applicants have amended the Abstract and are of the opinion that it meets all requirements recited in MPEP 608.01(b). Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment to the Abstract does not add new matter and requests admission of the amendment to the Abstract, and consideration of, and withdrawal of the objection to, the Abstract.

Claims 1 – 23 are in the application of which claims 1 – 3, 8, 11 12 – 14, 19, and 21 – 23 are amended to more positively recite applicants' patentably novel transparency having a heatable wiper rest area (claims 1 – 21) and method of making a transparency having a heatable wiper rest area (claims 22 and 23). Claims 24 – 29 are added to set forth applicants' patentable novel invention in varying scope. No claims are allowed or allowable.

Claims 1 – 5, 7, 9, 11 – 16, 18 – 20, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,824,993 (hereinafter also referred to as "Chrysochoos") in view of Carter et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,918,288 (hereinafter also referred to as "Carter").

The Office Action alleges that Chrysochoos teaches selected features of the invention and states that Chrysochoos does not teach an opaque band,

the heating conductor being a silver coating, and an insulating member between the first lead and the second lead. The Office Action continues by alleging that Carter teaches a heated transparency that comprises a silver electrically conductive coating 28 (col. 3, lines 25 – 40), an opaque band 32, a layer 24 that electrically insulates lead 40 from the coating 28 and a bus bar (lead) 34 (col. 4, lines 13 – 19). The Office Action continues by alleging that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Chrysochoos' invention to include elements from the Carter invention, namely a silver coating to exhibit a proper resistivity (col. 3, lines 35 – 43), an opaque coating to conceal the bus bars and other elements of the heating circuit (col. 3, lines 48 – 50) and an insulating layer to insulate the lead 40 from the lead 34 as taught by Carter (col., lines 13 – 19). Regarding claims 11 – 16 the Office Action alleges that Chrysochoos teaches a first glass sheet 12, a plastic interlayer 16 and a second sheet 14. Regarding claims 7 and 18, the Office Action alleges that Chrysochoos teaches first and second connectors 42 that are electrically connected to the first and second leads 38 and 40.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 1 – 5, 7, 9, 11 – 16, 18 – 20, 22 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter; however to eliminate this issue claims 1 – 3, 11, 12 – 14, 19, 22 and 23 are amended to more positively recite applicants' patentably novel invention. Support for the amendments to claims 1 – 3, 11, 12 – 14, 19, 22 and 23, is found among other places in the claims and the drawings. Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request admission of the amendments to claims 1 – 3, 11, 12 – 14, 19, 22 and 23, and reconsideration of claims 1 – 5, 7, 9, 11 – 16, 18 – 20, 22 and 23.

Claim 1 is an independent claim having claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 11 directly or indirectly dependent thereon. Claim 12 is an independent claim having claims 13 – 16 and 18 – 20 directly or indirectly dependent thereon. Claim 22 is an independent claim having claim 23 dependent thereon. Claims 1, 12 and 22 each recite in one form or another, e.g. a transparency (claims 1 and 12, and claims dependent thereon) or a method of making the

transparency (claims 22 and 23) having a heating arrangement for heating a wiper rest area not taught by Chrysochoos and/or Carter.

Applicants' heating arrangement includes, among other things, an electrically conductive member positioned on an opaque band, the opaque band positioned on a major surface of a sheet along at least a portion of a selected edge of the sheet in a fixed relationship to the wiper rest area. The conductive member has, among other things, a first side and an opposite second side with the first side adjacent a selected edge of the sheet and extends along at least a portion of the selected edge of the sheet in a fixed relation to the wiper rest area. The conductive member includes, among other things, a plurality of spaced bus bars positioned in electrical contact along the conductive member, wherein the plurality of bus bars divides the electrically conductive member into a plurality of adjacent discrete heatable areas. A first lead electrically interconnects selected ones of the plurality of bus bars at a position adjacent one of the sides, e.g. the first side, of the conductive member designated as the connected side, and spaced from the other side, of the conductive member, and a second lead electrically interconnects other selected ones of the plurality of bus bars at a position adjacent the connected side, e.g. the first side, and spaced from the other side, of the conductive member.

The first and second leads each extend on the band along the first side of the conductive member with a portion of the first lead and a portion of the second lead overlaying each other at a position spaced from the second side of the conductive member. An insulating member is positioned between the portion of the first lead and the portion of the second lead that overlay each other to electrically insulate the portion of the first lead and the portion of the second lead that overlay each other. With the foregoing arrangement current moving through the first and second leads and the bus bars moves current across selected ones of the discrete areas to heat the wiper rest area.

Features recited in claims 1, 12 and 22 and the claims dependent thereon that are not taught by Chrysochoos and/or Carter, include but are not limited to, a conductive member having a first side and an opposite second

side with the first spaced from a selected edge of a sheet, and first and second leads connected to selected ones of a plurality of spaced bus bars. The first and second leads run along the first side of the conductive member and have a portion that overlaps one another. With this arrangement the conductive members, bus bars and leads can be hidden behind the opaque member, the opaque member can have reduced height and the conductive member can be heated to heat the wiper rest area.

Chrysochoos in col. 4, lines 53 – 60, teaches that the bus bars 40 are at the extreme side edges of the automobile glazing 12 (see Fig. 2) and connected to leads 42 which are connected to an electrical power source (not shown). There is no disclosure in Chrysochoos of a first lead connected to selected ones of a plurality of spaced bus bars, and a second lead connected to selected ones of the plurality of spaced bus bars with the leads running along the first edge of the conductive member and having portions overlaying one another. Chrysochoos merely teaches and shows a pair of spaced bus bars connected to leads and a pair of spaced shunts not connected to leads but to heating wires 38. There is no discussion in Chrysochoos that portions of the leads overlay one another and that the overlaying portions are electrically isolated from one another.

Carter does cure the defects of Chrysochoos. More particularly, there is no disclosure of a conductive member having spaced bus bars to heat a wiper rest area. Assuming for the sake of argument and without admitting that one skilled in the art would combine Chrysochoos and Carter, applicants respectfully submit that the combination would not render applicants' claims unpatentable because the combination would not teach the feature discussed above, more particularly, first and second leads running along the first side of the conductive member and having a portion that overlaps one another.

Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1 – 5, 7, 9, 11 – 16, 18 – 20, 22 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter; and request allowance thereof.

Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter and further in view of Holzer et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,099,104 (hereinafter also referred to as "Holzer"). The Office Action alleges that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Chrysochoos in view of the Carter invention to include a second coating electrically isolated from the first coating to serve as protective coating as taught by Holzer (col. 4, lines 5 – 19).

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 6 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter and further in view of Holzer and request reconsideration thereof.

Claim 6 is indirectly dependent on claim 1, and claim 17 is indirectly dependent on claim 12. Claims 1 and 12, Chrysochoos and Carter were discussed above.

Applicants respectfully submit that even if the combination of Chrysochoos, Carter and Holzer as alleged by the Office Action were made, the subject matter of claims 6 and 17 would not be taught. More particularly, applicants showed above that Chrysochoos and Carter do not teach the features of claims 1 and 12 which include, among other things, a conductive member having a first side and an opposite second side with the first side spaced from a selected edge of a sheet, and first and second leads connected to selected ones of a plurality of spaced bus bars. The first and second leads run along the first side of the conductive member and have a portion that overlaps one another. Holzer does not cure the defects of Chrysochoos and/or Carter and therefore the combination of Chrysochoos, Carter and Holzer cannot render claims 6 and 17 unpatentable.

Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 6 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter; and further in view of Holzer, and request allowance thereof.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter and further in view of Tarnopol et al. U.S. Patent No. 3,772,075 (hereinafter also referred to as "Tarnopol"). The Office

Action alleges that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Chrysochoos in view of the Carter invention to include a transparency being an automotive tempered backlight as taught by Tarnopol (col. 10, lines 21 – 29).

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter and further in view of Tarnopol and request reconsideration thereof.

Claim 10 is indirectly dependent on claim 1. Claim 1, Chrysochoos and Carter were discussed above.

Applicants respectfully submit that even if the combination of Chrysochoos, Carter and Tarnopol as alleged by the Office Action were made, the subject matter of claim 10 would not be taught. More particularly, applicants showed above that Chrysochoos and Carter do not teach the features of claim 1 which include, among other things, a conductive member having a first side and an opposite second side with the first side spaced from a selected edge of a sheet, and first and second leads connected to selected ones of a plurality of spaced bus bars. The first and second leads run along the first side of the conductive member and have a portion that overlaps one another. Tarnopol does not cure the defects of Chrysochoos and/or Carter and therefore the combination of Chrysochoos, Carter and Tarnopol cannot render claim 10 unpatentable.

Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter; and further in view of Tarnopol, and request allowance thereof.

Claims 8 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter and further in view of Koontz et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,877,473 (hereinafter also referred to as "Koontz"). The Office Action alleges that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Chrysochoos in view of Carter invention to include additional spaced bus bars to electrically connect them to different power sources as taught by Koontz (col. 9, lines 26 – 35).

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 8 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter and further in view of Koontz and request reconsideration thereof.

Claim 8 is indirectly dependent on claim 1, and claim 21 is indirectly dependent on claim 12. Claims 8 and 21 are each amended to be consistent with the amendments to claims 1 and 12, respectively. Support for the amendments to claims 8 and 21 is found, among other places, in the claims on file and the drawings. Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request admission of the amendments to claims 8 and 21 and consideration thereof.

Claims 1 and 12, Chrysochoos and Carter were discussed above.

Applicants respectfully submit that even if the combination of Chrysochoos, Carter and Koontz as alleged by the Office Action were made, the subject matter of claims 8 and 21 would not be taught. More particularly, applicants showed above that Chrysochoos and Carter do not teach the features of claims 1 and 12 which include, among other things, a conductive member having a first side and an opposite second side with the first side spaced from a selected edge of a sheet, and first and second leads connected to selected ones of a plurality of spaced bus bars. The first and second leads run along the first side of the conductive member and have a portion that overlaps one another. Koontz does not cure the defects of Chrysochoos and/or Carter and therefore the combination of Chrysochoos, Carter and Koontz cannot render claims 8 and 21 unpatentable.

Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 8 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chrysochoos in view of Carter; and further in view of Koontz, and request allowance thereof.

Claims 24 – 29 are added by this amendment. Claim 24 is indirectly dependent on claim 22; claims 25 – 27 are directly or indirectly dependent on claim 1 and claims 28 and 29 are directly or indirectly dependent on claim 12. Support for claims 24 – 29 is found, among other places, in the originally filed

claims and the drawing. Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request admission and consideration of claims 24 - 29.

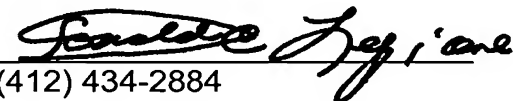
The argument put forth to patentably distinguish claims 1, 12 and 22 over the art of record is applicable, among others, to patentably distinguish claims 24 – 29 over similar art.

Based on the foregoing, applicants respectfully request allowance of claims 24 - 29.

This amendment represents a sincere effort to place the application in condition for allowance. In the event issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned to discuss those issues before further action is taken on the case.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD C. LEPIANE  
Registration No. 25,996  
Attorney of Record

  
(412) 434-2884

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
September 7, 2004